

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

C. GRANTING APPROBATION.

Secs. 63, 64. At the end of the year of practice, the candidate applies to the respective central authority inclosing all required papers (see section 63).

D. DISPENSATION.

See section 65 containing a list of paragraphs dealing with same.

E. FINAL AND INTERMEDIATE INSTRUCTIONS.

Secs. 66-70. This decree is to come in force October, 1901. Some instructions regarding men already studying, etc., are then given, dealing with those who pass the preliminary examination before October 1, 1903. From October 1, 1903, the above instructions are in force in their entirety, throughout the Empire.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of transactions on outgoing vessels at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., March 31, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report the outgoing quarantine transactions at this station for the week ended March 29, 1902, as follows: Number of steamers inspected and passed, 2; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 3; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 86; number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 21; number of crews inspected and passed, 34; number of pieces baggage disinfected, 52; number of sailing vessels disinfected, 3.

Respectfully,

L. E. Cofer,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

End of plague at Honolulu—Removal of restrictions on outgoing vessels.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 2, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on account of the fact that no new cases of plague have occurred in Honolulu during the past thirty days, I have this day removed the restrictions on outgoing traffic subject to the precautions referred to in the circular letter sent to the shipping houses here, a copy of which letter I inclose. The restrictions which have been in vogue here for the past five months will be promptly resumed when the health conditions make such action necessary.

Respectfully,

L. E. Cofer,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Honolulu, H. I., April 1, 1902.

SIRS: I have to inform you that until further notice all restrictions on outgoing traffic at this port are removed. While it is hoped that it will not be necessary ever to resume these restrictions, yet events in the past have proved that such measures may have to be inaugurated at any time.

It would therefore be unwise to suddenly discontinue the precautions which have been instituted at such an expenditure of money and time and which must have a bearing in protecting the health and therefore the monetary interests of Honolulu. I have therefore to ask your aid in the continuation of the wharf fumigation, the standing off

from the wharves of all vessels, the weekly cleaning and burning of rubbish collected on the wharves, and the disinfection of all vessels arriving here prior to this date.

It will be seen that such a course would not only carry on in a degree highly creditable to the town the crusade against disease as originally outlined, but in the event conditions demanded the resuming of outgoing restrictions the latter could be adopted with the least amount of confusion, annoyance, and notoriety. This office has received very valuable cooperation from the business interests in its endeavors to operate the quarantine here, and this acknowledgment is given with thanks.

Case of smallpox on transport Sheridan at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 9, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. transport *Sheridan*, from San Francisco en route to Manila, arrived here this morning with a case of smallpox on board in the person of a soldier. The case was discovered shortly after leaving San Francisco and was immediately isolated, and every one on board vaccinated. The sick man, those directly exposed, and those presumably exposed were taken to the quarantine station to be detained fourteen days. The ship was ordered into quarantine where she will remain until her coal supply can be replenished. No one will be allowed ashore except the first cabin passengers.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Smallpox in Naples and Palermo—Cholera in Djiddah.

NAPLES, ITALY, March 31, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 29,

1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

March 24, the steamship Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 627 steerage passengers and 65 pieces of large baggage; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The steamship Marco Minghetti, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 842 steerage passengers and 36 pieces of large baggage; 700 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

March 26, the steamship Citta di Milano, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,472 steerage passengers and 120 pieces of large baggage; 1,500 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The steamship Hesperia, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 680 steerage passengers and 68 pieces of large baggage; 1,200 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

March 27, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 983 steerage passengers and 90 pieces of large baggage; 1,100 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

March 28, the steamship Trave, of the North German Lloyd Steam-